BOMBAY GAZETTE

VOLUME XXV.] WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1814. [NUMBER 1236.

FIRST

GOVERNMENT LOTTERY,

FOR THE YEAR 1814.

FOR STAR PAGODAS

Two Lacs & Fifteen Thousand,

UNDER THE SANCTION

Of His Excellency the Governor in Council,

DIVIDED INTO

Eight Thousand (8,000) Tickets,

IN THREE CLASSES.

TO BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF A SUPERINTENDENT AND COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY GOVERNMENT.

Not one & a half Blank to each Prize.

SCHEME.

FIRST CLASS.

1 Prize of	5,000	5,000
1 .. do .. of	2,000	2,000
2 .. do .. of	1,000	2,000
2 .. do .. of	500	1,000
2 .. do .. of	150	300
10 .. do .. of	100	1,000
100 .. do .. of	20	2,000
812 .. do .. of	15	12,230
PREMIUMS.		
For the Ticket drawn immediately before the Prize of 5000 P.		179
do do after do do		100
1000 Prizes		26,800

SECOND CLASS.

1 Prize of	10,000	10,000
1 .. do .. of	5,000	5,000
2 .. do .. of	2,000	4,000
2 .. do .. of	1,000	2,000
2 .. do .. of	500	1,000
20 .. do .. of	250	2,500
102 .. do .. of	50	5,100
880 .. do .. of	50	26,400
PREMIUMS.		
For the 1st Drawn Ticket		900
For the Ticket Drawn immediately before the Prize of 10,000 P.		500
do do after do do do		400
1,000 Prizes		57,800

THIRD CLASS.

1 Prize of	20,000	20,000
1 .. do. of	10,000	10,000
1 .. do. of	5,000	5,000
2 .. do. of	2,000	4,000
3 .. do. of	1,000	3,000
8 .. do. of	300	2,400
40 .. do. of	100	4,000
2202 .. do. of	50	60,100
PREMIUMS.		
First drawn Ticket on the last day		5,000
For the Ticket drawn immediately before the Prize of 20,000 P.		1,000
do do after do do		900
3258		115,400
		2,00,000

PREMIUMS FOR BLANKS.

For the First drawn Blank on the first eleven days drawing, to be paid without deduction, 50 Pagodas each, is 550

For the First drawn Blank last day, without deduction 224

774

4742 Blanks valued at 3 Pagodas each, as explained below 14,226

15,000

8,000 Tickets Total, Star Pags. 2,15,000

The Tickets drawn Blanks in this Lottery will be received at the Lottery Office at the value of 3 Pagodas each in part payment of the Tickets in the First Class of the succeeding Lottery, till the commencement of the drawing of the First Class, after which they will cease to be received, and will consequently lose their value. *One Blank only* will be received in part payment of one Ticket.

The Price of a Ticket in the First Class, ... Pags. 6

The additional Price of a Ticket bought and not drawn in the First Class, Pags. 11

The Price of a Ticket in the Second Class, ... Pags. 17

The additional Price of a Ticket bought and not drawn in the Second Class, Pags. 15

The Price of a Ticket in the Third Class, ... Pags. 32

COMPUTATION.

8,000 Tickets at 6 Pagodas each, is 48,000

1,000 Deduct in the First Class

7,000 Tickets at the additional sum of 11 Pagodas each, is 77,000

1,000 Deduct in the Second Class. .. ..

6,000 Tickets at the additional sum of 15 Pagodas each, is 90,000

Star Pagodas 2,15,000

The Prizes which may fall to Tickets sold at Madras, will be paid at the Government Bank—an option will be given to holders of Prize Tickets sold by Collectors or Paymasters, to receive the Prizes either from the Collectors or Paymasters or from the Government Bank at Madras, after the usual deduction of 10 per cent.

The Prizes of the First and Second Classes will be paid 10 days after the Drawing of those Classes, and those of the Third Class in 10 days after the conclusion of the Drawing.

The Tickets left undrawn in the First Class and not renewed in the second previous to the commencement of the Drawing thereof, will not have right to any beneficial chance in the Second or Third Classes, and those Tickets left undrawn in the Second Class and not renewed in the Third Class before the Drawing, will lose all benefit of that Class.

Tickets to be had at the Government Lottery Office and at the Office of the Collectors and Paymasters at Out-Stations.

The Sale of the Tickets will commence on the 15th January, and the Drawing of the First Class on the 15th February.

HEEFKE AND SON, AGENTS.

Fort St. George, *28th December* 1813.

TICKETS in the first Class of the above Lottery may be had on application at the Office of MESSRS. FORBES and Co. at 25 Rupees each, till the 26th Instant.

Bombay, 9th February, 1814.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, February 9th 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 23. January 1814.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Colonel George Holmes Commanding the Gaikwar Subsidiary Force, is allowed a furlough to the Presidency on urgent private concerns for a period of one month after his return to Baroda.

The following promotion is ordered to take place in the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry, in consequence of Lieutenant J. Davidson's resignation of the Honourable Company's Service.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign Thomas Leighton, to be Lieutenant, in succession to Davidson resigned,—Date of Rank, 20th January 1814.

Bombay Castle 31st January 1814.

The Honourable the Court of Directors having been pleased to reinstate Captain Sutherland in the situation of first Assistant to the Surveyor General, that Officer is directed to proceed to join the Surveyor General's Department at Breach.

The restoration of Captain Sutherland to this situation cancels the appointment of Lieutenant J. Nutt as assistant to the Surveyor General, as announced in the General Order by Government of the 29th January 1812.

Lieutenant Nutt is appointed Assistant under Captain Dickenson, the Revenue Superintendent Bombay and Salsette.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,

Sec. to Govt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE.

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—February 2d Ship Euphrates, Capt. P. Mearing, from Bengal and Madras.

3d Sailed Sylph Schooner, Lieut. James Arthur, a Cruize.

Ditto 4th Ship Sullemany, Captain Robertson, pitch, to Bengal.

Ditto 6th Cutter Gurtrueda, Captain J. Dowsing, to Colombo.

Ditto the Hon'ble Company's Cruzer Mornington, Captain James Jeakes, to Bushire.

Ditto Grab Ship Lovely Fish, Captain John Mairne, to Ditto.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—On Friday the 4th instant, in the prime of youth, aged 23 years and 6 Months Venoick the eldest Son of Dhackjee Dadajee, a well known and highly respectable Hindoo Merchant, of a consumption which carried him off in five Months from the first discovery of the disorder. While this premature loss falls most heavily on the suffering Parents, a disconsolate widow and forlorn infant daughter, they are sincerely sympathized, with by numerous friends in all classes of the community, who had learnt to value & esteem the superior worth and amiable disposition of the deceased, he was possessed of superior talents, and had already made a more than common progress in the acquisition of English knowledge as well as Native literature which united to his excellent qualifications for Business would have raised him to a distinguished place amongst his countrymen, had not this promise been so early blasted.

The Gazette.

BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1814.

IT would have afforded us infinite Satisfaction to have announced, this day, to our readers the confirmation of Napoleons defeat on the 17th of September, but we are denied that pleasure, neither the Benares nor any other ship from the Gulph having arrived during the last week. We, in truth, are waiting with great anxiety for news on that head, for at present we will openly confess we require further assurances before we can implicitly believe the report in question. That he was manœuvring on the 10th and 11th, at the head of 150,000 men, in front of the allied positions at Toplitz, we have, thro' a correspondent of our own, authentic information, but whether he in reality made an attack is a point we feel ourselves altogether unequal to decide. Our friend, in the first instance, suggests that these movements on the 10th and 11th, were made by Buonaparté in order to promote the more ready retreat of his heavy baggage from Dresden; nevertheless to-day the letter of our correspondent leads us to find that the Waywode of Wallachia, who has an agent at Vienna, has transmitted to Constantinople an account, received thro' the above channel, stating that Buonaparté had on the 17th of September, after a struggle of three days, been completely defeated in a desperate attack he had made, on the positions of the allied army near the Frontiers of Bohemia. On this point however we are, as yet, in the dark, being of opinion that Buonaparté would not, after what had recently happened, [illegible] and at Jawer, to attack the [illegible] so appointed, and [illegible] our conception retreating only [illegible] course; the more particularly as the Crown Prince had gained, on the 6th of September, a most glorious victory over Marshal Reggio in the neighbourhood of Jütterbock. The result must have [illegible] to retard Buonaparté's situation [illegible] particulars of [illegible] led by our correspondent and the French Journals to believe [illegible].

Bernadotte [illegible] of September [illegible] head of the Prussians and Russians was in the act of moving [illegible] Rabenstein, in order to cross the Elbe [illegible] Roslau, when he learnt that the enemy had deceived him, making a shew of withdrawing to the left bank of that river, had crossed himself [illegible] front of Wittenberg. The precise intention of this movement it was of course difficult to discover. It might be done with the view of attacking him to advantage when crossing the Elbe, or, while doing so, of slipping behind him and marching rapidly on Berlin. Bernadotte therefore seems to have played game for game, and, by way of keeping alive the supposition that he still intended to cross at Rosslau, detached a force thither in order to prepare a bridge, he at the same time preparing to follow with his main force, *slowly* after it. His caution in not hastily carrying into execution his original purpose of crossing the river before he ascertained the enemy's real object, redounds much to his credit; and to that no doubt his future success was owing.

The French, as we suspect, either believing that Bernadotte was ignorant of their sudden return on Wittenberg and imagining that he was solely intent on crossing at Rosslau, or hoping to strike an important blow before he could be aware of their intentions, made, on the evening of the 4th, a rapid movement upon Zahne, which place they attacked with considerable superiority of force; they were, however, for that time repulsed by the great gallantry of Gen. Dobschuta. They nevertheless, the next day renewed, and with complete success their attack not only on Zahne but upon Sayda. Being thus victorious at both those points they proceeded on, in mass, towards Jütterbock, hoping before reinforcements could arrive, to over power the troops, which under the command of General Tauenzein defended the [illegible] to that town. In this attempt there [illegible] probability they would have been successful, but for the distinguished bravery of the Prussians, under General Bulow, who, tho' at most 20,000 men, attacked, (by the order of Bernadotte, to whom information [illegible] Tauenzeins dangerous [illegible] conveyed,) the enemy [illegible] men with [illegible] pieces of cannon [illegible] was the [illegible] followed [illegible] ing [illegible], they were [illegible] before the Swedes and Russians, who were advancing towards the Elbe, and time [illegible] come to the assistance of their friends [illegible] they shortly did in immense force, [illegible] united armies amounting to 70 battalions, [illegible],000 cavalry and 120 pieces of cannon. By this junction the opportunity of surrounding Jütterbock was, of course, lost to the [illegible], the flying fortunately charged by the Prussian and Swedish cavalry, [illegible], seeing with dismay the numerous columns of Bernadotte advancing, became panic struck and fled, with precipitation, on the road to [illegible] under the guns of which fortress, after sustaining immense loss they ultimately found protection.

The Prussians suffered very considerably in making [illegible] gallant stand they did, but the result of their exertions is so advantagious to the common [illegible] in general, and so particularly to their [illegible] greatly diminishes that regret [illegible] service have felt. By this retreat of the [illegible] it appears to us that they must eventually lose the whole of their footing on the Oder; and the next thing we expect to hear is that Bernadotte and Blucher are acting in concert together.

Diminished therefore as the power of Buonaparté is, & closing round him as his enemies, evidently are, we cannot bring ourselves to believe he would be rash enough to hazard another battle on the Frontiers of Bohemia. Had he in fact contemplated another attack, in that quarter, we think he would never have warned his adversaries by manœuvring before them. We consider, therefore, this part of his conduct solely as a feint and our own persuasion is that he will retreat further into Saxony, taking up his principal quarters at Leipsic, Merseburg Naumburg and Erfurt; and we are the more induced to entertain this idea from the great desire to quit Dresden which the Royal Family of Saxony so decidedly evinced, even before the

late disasters. By retreating with an army still powerful, and with the winter before him, he can during that cessation of hostilities which may, in the cold season, be reasonably expected to take place, recruit his resources. Magdeburg if not Wittenburg, we apprehend, is sufficiently provisioned and strong to hold out for months, and therefore not likely to fall before he will be able to commence operations in the spring. Delay will also enable him to intrigue and perhaps, sow dissention between the allies, but if like Richard, he is bent on setting his power upon a single cast, and will, with madness, stand the hazard of the die, the world we, then, think is lost to him for ever!

We remarked, some time since, to predict that Lord Wellington would never venture far, if at all, into France, and that if he did so venture he would find Soult much stronger than was generally supposed. In both these predictions we have been decidedly right. It is enough for all wise purposes to be in possession of Spain, and if Pampeluna, as we are led to hope, has been taken by storm, and Saragossa, Taragona, and Barcelona have been evacuated by the French, we, for our part, are satisfied.

That Suchet has been obliged to surre[nder] do not believe. What was to prevent his re[treat] into Roussillon? Perpignan is a strong [place] and there he may be safe enough.

On the side of Italy no operations, on a gr[eat] effort papers to be ca[lled] Their troops, prin[cipally] Hungarians, seem howev[er] ; for on [the] day hos[tilities] Ge[neral] the Sty[rian] duced to app[rehend] that the [country] is in sufficient st[rength] defend, for the present, the Illyrian terri[tories]. The Head Quarters of that Prince w[ere] the 27th of that month at Adelsberg, to [which] place they had been removed from Goritia [on] the Lisonzo.

We are by no [means] sorry that the Austrians have thus abstained [from] using great exertions in this qua[rter] last ; they attempted too much at once, and, instead of concentrating, divided their forces. Let them turn their *sole* attention to Germany. Let them help to annihilate Buonaparté *there*, and then Venice, not Mantua, will again revert to the House of Loraine; and, from all we can learn, the Tyrolese, the Venetians and the Mantuans are heartily sick of the French Yoke. To some of our readers its may not be unacceptable in this place to subjoin the 2d article of the treaty of Vienna, as from that they will readily perceive what was the immediate object of this movement. The article we allude to is as follows.

2. "He (the Emperor of Austria) also cedes to his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, the County Goritia, the Manor of Montefalcone, the Government and City of Trieste Carniola, with its dependencies on the Gulf of Trieste, the Circle of Willach, in Carinthia, and all the territories lying on the right bank of the Saave, from the point where that river leaves Carniola, alongits course to where it touches the frontiers of Bosnia; namely a part of Provincial Croatia, six districts of Military Croatia, Fiume, and the Hungarian Littorale, Austrian Istria, or the district of Castua, the islands depending on the ceded territories, & all other territories, howsoever named, upon the right bank of the Saave; the middle stream of the said river serving as the boundary between the two States.

We have the pleasure of giving in a subsequent part of our paper, as well the Prince Regent's speech in proroguing the Parliament, as also some interesting extracts taken from the Francfort Journals. Our readers will readily percieve that the French seem to have calculated much on taking possession of Berlin; an object, no doubt, of the first rate importance to them, but in their endeavours to attain which they have been, happily, frustrated by Bernadotte!

The Editor of the Madras Courier has in his Paper of the 25th of June, thrown out many Queries tending to discredit the Intelligence we had received from Tebriz, as published in our Extra and regular Gazette of the 10th and 12th of that Month. The Intelligence contained in those Papers are republished in the Madras Supplement of the 23d, and two days after the Editor complains that the writer of the former letter, had failed to state how he acquired the important information which he communicates. Now if the Madras Editor had adverted more particularly than he appears to have done, to the letter from Persia of the 28th of October, his discrimination would have at once told him that "the Gentleman of unquestionable veracity at "Tebriz", must have drawn his information from the same source as the writer of the other letter; namely from the Petersburgh Gazette. Nor does the writer of the letter of the 4th of November say, as the Madras Editor insists, that HE had received a letter from the Head-quarters of Lord Wellington's army but that a private letter, (without specifying from or to whom), gives such and such information! Our intelligent *friend* has confounded also the writers of the two letters. Our Extra of the 10th January, merely published an Extract of a private letter, dated Tebriz 4th of November. We did not say as we are made to say that *that* letter had been received "from a Gentleman of unquestionable veracity", but that the same published in our regular Paper of the 12th, came from that Gentleman; and we gave it as being confirmatory of the Intelligence received from Tebriz, which was equally the production of a Gentleman of unquestionable veracity, from both or either of whom *we* had rather have details or importance, than from the Petersburgh Gazette to which the Madras Editor gives the preference.

These two letters, however, conveyed the first and the only Intelligence received at Bombay and probably in India, of Lord Wellington's operations up to the 4th of August. The Government despatches [were] committed to the charge of an [officer] who has not yet arrived, but Lord Wellington's circular despatches of the 1st and 4th of August recently received, will, we trust satisfy the public, and above all the Editor of the Mirror, and of all other periodical publications in India, that we have established a line of correspondence which for activity and [accuracy] may be relied upon.

We omitted to notice in our Paper of last [week] an handsome instance of the respect paid by the *Bombay Courier* to *Bombay* to those Members who leave the Society for that superior degree of happiness, [which] is obtained in the marriage [state]. [A] very [numerous] and elegant [assembly] met at the [Society] to a very [splendid] ball, in honour of *Mr.* [and] Mrs. Stewarts elegant [departure]. The party began [to] dance at 9 o'Clock, and about [10] supper commenced, which was kept up with unusual [spirit] until 12; when the party sat down to an elegant supper, where the delicacies of the season united with the sparkling qualities of Champaign to gratify the palate; whilst their spirits were enlivened by some appropriate [songs] from several of our [amateur] vocal [performers], whose [talents] constantly [exhibited] on this occasion. [The] was kept up until [day]light. Supper Tables were resorted to after the Ladies retired, when [the] jovial crew [enjoyed] the earnest efforts of [the] bachelors to get [their] Friends, by proxy, to the entertainment [of the] morning gun fired them to retire.

By letters from Lanowly (about 9 Ghauts) the Montpellier of Bombay, we [learn] some of our Friends had been disturbed in their [encampment] by the unwelcome intrusion of a [Tiger] who fortunately [departed] no further than occasioning considerable alarm. The letters mention that [one] officer was killed by the party.

PRINCE REGENT'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

I cannot release you from your attendance in Parliament without repeating the expression of my deep regret at the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

The attention which you have paid to the public interests in the course of this session demands my warmest acknowledgements.

The splendid and signal success which has attended the commencement of the campaign in the peninsula; the consummate skill and ability displayed by Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington in the progress of these operations which have led to the great and decisive victory obtained near Vittoria, and the valour and intrepidity by which His Majesty's forces and those of His Allies have been distinguished, are as highly gratifying to my feelings as they have been to those of the whole nation. Whilst these operations had added new lustre to the British arms, they afford the best prospect of the deliverance of the peninsula from the tyranny and oppression of France; and they furnish the most decisive proof of the wisdom of that policy which has enabled you, under every vicissitude of fortune, to persevere in the support of this glorious contest.

The entire failure of the French ruler in his designs against the Russian Empire, and the destruction of the French army employed on that service, were followed by the advance of the Russian forces, since joined by those of Prussia, to the Banks of the Elbe; and though upon the renewal of the contest the Allied Armies have found themselves obliged to retreat before the superior numbers collected by the enemy, their conduct during a series of severe and sanguinary conflicts has nobly upheld their Military character, and commanded the admiration of Europe.

I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that there exist between me and the Courts of St. Petersburgh, Berlin, and Stockholm, the most cordial union and concert; and I trust I shall be enabled, by the aids which you have so liberally afforded, to render this union effectual for the accomplishment of the great purpose for which it has been established.

I regret the continuance of the War with the United States of America.

My desire to re-establish between the two Countries those friendly relations, so important to their natural interests, continues unabated; but I cannot consent to purchase the restoration of Peace by any sacrifice of the maritime rights of the British Empire.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

I thank you for the liberal provision you have made for the services of the present year.

It is a great satisfaction to me to reflect that, by the regulations you have adopted for the redemption of the national debt, you have established a system which will not retard its ultimate liquidation, whilst at the same time it provides for the vigorous prosecution of the War with the least practicable addition to the public burdens.

MY LORDS, & GENTLEMEN,

I entirely approve of the arrangements which you have made for the Government of the British territories in India, and for the regulation of the British commerce in that part of the world. They appear to have been wisely framed, with a view to the circumstances which have occurred since this subject was last under the consideration of Parliament. By these arrangements you have preserved in its essential parts that system of Government which experience has proved to be not less calculated to provide for the happiness of the Inhabitants of India, than to promote the interests of Great Britain, and you have judiciously extended to the subjects of the United Kingdom in general participation in the commerce of Countries within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which will, I doubt not, have the effect of augmenting the resources of India, and of increasing and improving the trade and navigation of His Majesty's Dominions.

The tried and affectionate loyalty of His Majesty's People, the constancy which they have displayed during this long and arduous war, and the patience with which they have sustained the burdens necessarily imposed upon them, have made an indelible impression on my mind. Such continued and persevering exertions, under so severe a pressure, afford the strongest proof of their attachment to that constitution which it is the first object of my Life to maintain.

In the success which has recently attended His Majesty's arms, I acknowledge with devout Gratitude the hand of divine Providence. The use I desire to make of these, and of all other advantages, is to promote and secure the welfare of His Majesty's People; and I cannot more decidedly evince this disposition, than by employing the powerful means you have placed in my hands in such a manner as may be best calculated to reduce the extravagant pretensions of the enemy, and thereby to facilitate the attainment, in conjunction with my allies, of a secure and honorable peace.

Francfort Journals.

CHARLESTOWN, 3D MAY 1813.

We are blockaded by three Ships of War who have just taken three of our Ships, one of which is very richly laden.

BALTIMORE, 6TH MAY.

It has been proposed to raise 2000 regulars for the defence of this City giving 100 Dollars bounty for each man. The number already enrolled is very considerable.

Extract of a letter from Washington, 18th May.

We have just seen General Hampton, who was sent to inspect the City of Baltimore. He is going with all haste to Norfolk, in consequence of an express to Government that the Enemy's fleet is considerably reinforced in Lynhaven Bay. Their force was estimated at 25 or 29 sail, but by the last account they amount to 35 sail. That City as you may easily imagine, is in a state of great alarm.

BOSTON, 24TH MAY.

We are happy to announce says an official paper that arrangements are making for an exchange of prisoners, and that two Ships of 500 Tons are to be kept in commission by both parties for the purpose of effecting the exchanges. The Analoitan and Perseverance American Cartels have already sailed to Jamaica and Barbadoes for this purpose.

LONDON, 27TH JULY.

The greatest activity prevails at Woolwich in every branch of the service in preparing and building frigates of a superior class. The Ackbar built in India of Teak is armed on a new plan and carries 60 Guns. Several other large frigates have already left the River.

Prior to the fortunate attack which took place on the night of the 6th June against the American army in Upper Canada, they had gained some advantages over our troops in another quarter of the Lakes Ontario and Erie. These Lakes are joined by the River Niagara which leaving Lake Erie, falls into Ontario after forming what are called the falls of Niagara. This River washes the English shore on the West and passes by Fort George, Queenstown, and Fort Erie, and on the East lies the American territory. On the 24th and 25th May, the Americans much more numerous than the detachment charged with the defence of this part of the Niagara frontier battered the works of Fort George which was bravely defended by Lieutenants Cols, Myers, and Harvey. But our force was so unequal that after having dismantled the Fort and destroyed the Ammunition, Brigade General Vincent directed our troops to retire upon Queenstown, situated to the South of Forth George. Subsequently however he was obliged to abandon Queenstown and Fort Erie, and to retreat as far as Burlington Bay, at the entrance of Lake Ontario. The enemy followed them thus far but General Vincent anticipated their attack by an Assault on the American camp during the night. The success he obtained is already known. After this favourable turn, the Americans retreated to forty miles Creek which position they abandoned immediately on the appearance of our squadron there. On the 8th they continued to fall back and our advanced guards took possession of their camp, after which they did not halt till they arrived again at Fort George. They destroyed a great quantity of their baggage and Sir James Yeo sunk 17 of their Boats laden with Provisions and Stores. It is said they have since evacuated Fort Erie. Chippawd and all the other places of which they had possessed themselves.

The 2d Battalion 89th Regiment from Halifax and De Watteville's Regiment from Cadiz arrived at Quebec early in June and immediately marched to join Sir George Prevost in upper Canada.

Major General De Rottenburg has given up the command of lower Canada to Major General Glascow of the Royal Artillery.

De Meurou's Regiment was daily expected at Quebec from Malta,

It is reported that a Court Martial will soon assemble, but that it will be held in Spain and not at Chelsea that the service may not suffer by the absence of the Witnesses which must otherwise leave their Posts to attend it.

LONDON, 30TH JULY.

The Commander in Chief of our forces in Canada having learnt that the American Colonel Preston, had issued a declaration, dated Fort Erie, 30th May last, in which he offers the protection of the United States to all who will voluntarily enrol themselves and threatening severe treatment to those who should not do so, has published a Counter declaration. He warns the subjects of his Britannic Majesty not to listen to such an offer. It was not to be expected, says he that the Americans occupying but a very small part of his Majesty's territory after an obstinate resistance and an immense loss on their part, would have had the presumption to consider themselves in possession of the whole province, and to treat the inhabitants, as a conquered nation contrary to all the usages of War. The Commander in Chief then relates the success obtained over the Enemy by General Vincent on the 6th and that of Sir J. Yeo, on the Lakes. His Excellency then recommends to all the inhabitants in the territory occupied by the Enemy to redouble their ardor and fidelity and declares, in the event of any severity being used to his Majesty's subjects he will make reprisals on the American prisoners which are now in his power or which may hereafter become so.

There was a report at Barbadoes on the 6th June that the Acasta had boarded and take the Constitution. We should be happy to be able to confirm this intelligence but the Acasta was in the latitude of Halifax from which we have later intelligence than from Barbadoes.

The 7th Hussars are ordered for foreign Service, the 2d Dragoons will take their Duty in London.

Letters from America state that the American frigates United States, and Macedonian, accompanied by the Hornet had gone out to attack one of our blockading Squadrons, but when at Sea observing the Ramillies, they wished to return but being prevented they were obliged to run for New London where they immediately landed their guns and ammunition.

NEW YORK,—21ST MAY.

We observe in the Albany Gazette of the 17th May that the fleet and force which had left the port of Sacket for Little York had returned to their former quarters. Before evacuating York the American troops had demolished all the public buildings in that city. All the Guns, Military Stores and public property have either been taken or destroyed.

The enemy's Squadron in Lyskemen Bay have been augmented by 18 sail. These last few days 15 of them, which were the only ones to be seen from Hampton roads weighed and stood for the Capes. We hear that 9 of them are now at anchor off the Capels & the rest at sea.

It was generally supposed at Baltimore in the beginning of the month that that place would

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

oon be attacked by the enemy, but there is reason to suppose that they will only reap shame and destruction from the enterprize, Baltimore has an excellent militia of 4000 men, and 2 Companies of Artillery, whilst the con duct of the English by attacking the villages without defence has exasperated every one to the highest pitch.

The Indian spies are very numerous on the S. W. frontier. Three have been taken near Gothen one of their towns on the Turcarawa and a large force of the Indians is said to be collecting in the Illinois country

It appears to be certain that the English intend to take possession of part of the country of the Illinois

LONDON 2D AUGUST.

The American privateer the Matilda of 11 Guns; had been taken after an action of an hour and a half by the Lion of London, the American was afterwards retaken by the Argus American corvette which was in its turn relieved of its prize by the Revolution frigate and has arrived at Plymouth.

The Lord Nelson is about to be launched from Woolwich, she is pierced for 120 Guns and will carry, besides those, 24 carronades. She is the strongest Ship that has ever been built in England.

Lord Bathurst Principal Secretary of State has received the following dispatch from Sir George Prevost.

Kingston Upper Canada, 3d June 1813.

MR LORD,

I have the honor to inform your Lordship that on the 27th of last month the Enemy effected a landing of nearly 2000 men at Fort George, under cover of the fire from his flotilla and Batteries, with a force so superior to any that we could collect that notwithstanding the most courageous resistance on the part of his Majesty's troops under the orders of Colonel Vincent that officer was not able to maintain his position on that frontier, and was obliged after falling back upon Queenstown to retire with the troops collected from Chippawa and Fort Erie to the Entrance of the Lake.

Your Lordship will observe by the report of Colonel Vincent, that this part of the Frontier has not been abandoned till every effort had been made to preserve it, and after having destroyed all the forts and batteries as well as such ammunition as could not be removed.

I have great satisfaction in announcing to your Lordship that notwithstanding the unequal contest which has been so long and bravely sustained by a handful of troops against the overwhelming force of the enemy the army has not been much weakened by the losses we have experienced, and that it has retired without having been even molested by the enemy to a position at the entrance of Lake Ontario, where Colonel Vincent will maintain himself till circumstances render it necessary to retreat. Under the idea that the appearance of the Fleet under Commodore Sir J. Yeo, before Colonel Vincent's position may relieve the troops, I have embarked the remainder of the 8th Regiment, with supplies of all kinds, and the fleet sailed this morning. We observed the enemy's flotilla retiring to the Port of Sacket. It was no doubt recalled in consequence of the attack which has been made on them. I yesterday received a confirmation of this fact by a Flag of Truce accompanied by one of our Officers wounded, who says that all the Naval Stores had been burnt in Port Sacket during the attack.

I have the honor to be &c.

G. PREVOST.

LONDON, 7TH AUGUST.

The fleet of Transports of nearly 100 sail for America sailed on Friday last, from Falmouth under Convoy of the Albion 74, 2 Frigates and a Sloop.

NEW YORK, 20TH JUNE.

Letter from General Dearborn to the Secretary of State.

Head-quarters, Fort George, in Upper Canada, 27th May 1813.

SIR,

Our Light Troops under Colonels Scott and Forsyth, disembarked this morning at 9 o'clock General Lewris's division and the light Artillery, commanded by Colonel Porter, supported them, and Generals Winder and Chandler followed with all practicable despatch. The landing was warmly and obstinately opposed by the English, but the sang froid and intrepidity of our troops soon forced them to retreat in all directions. General Chandler with the reserve covered the whole operation. Commodore Chauncey Egg made the most judicious arrangements to silence the enemy's batteries near the point of landing. The army are under the greatest obligations to this excellent Officer for his co-operation in all these important measures but more particular for the assistance rendered on this day.

Our batteries succeeded in making Fort George untenable and when the enemy was dislodged from their position, after setting fire to the Magazines which immediately blew up, they were treated rapidly by differents routes. Our light troops followed them for several miles. Our troops having been under arms since one in the morning found themselves too much exhausted to think of a further pursuit. We are actually masters of Fort George and its immediate dependencies. Tomorrow we shall advance. The conduct of the Officers and men merits the highest encomiums, and the difference of our loss compared with that of the enemy is surprizing. We had 17 killed and 43 wounded. The enemy had 90 killed and 160 wounded, all regulars. We have made 100 prisoners exclusive of the wounded. Colonel Myers of the 49th Regiment was wounded and taken prisoner.

I have the honor to be &c.

H. DEARBORN.

LONDON 7TH AUGUST.

The public are already aware that Admiral Hallowell had given a different opinion to General Murray upon the necessity of so early an embarkation of the troops at Taragona. Some letters report that the Admiral and the General had quarrelled in consequence and that General Murray was not the only person insulted and that, in consequence the Admiral had received a challenge, to which he returned for answer, that General Murray having to answer for his conduct in England must wait till his justification may put him on a level with a man of honor and that he would then meet him but not before.

Admiral Hallowell it is said had forwarded dispatches over land to Lord Wellington after the failure of the expedition, and other officers by the same opportunity had given their opinions on the subject. The public service demands that some enquiry should be made into the circumstances of the failure of the expedition.

The Plover of 18 guns has arrived at Plymouth from the River St. Lawrence, whence she sailed on 1st July. When she sailed, there had not been any further engagements in Canada since Sir George Prevost's last despatches. General De Rottenburg had taken the Command of the Province and General Sheaffe that of Lower Canada. Sir James Yeo continued to be successful on the Lakes and had taken the enemy's Magazines. The Plover does not bring the Intelligence that Sir Thomas Hardy had attacked the enemy's frigates at New London.

FRANKFORT,—20th Aug.

The latest intelligences we have received from the army is as follows.

The Russian and Prussians expected to surprise the French army, by attacking them on the 16th, one day before that fixed on for the renewal of hostilities. They were every where repulsed. On the 18th Brigadier General Zucchi with three Italian Regiments covered himself with glory at the conflict at Lahn. The Italian troops charged the Russians with the greatest intrepidity. On the 19th the Allies passed the Bober at Zobten and attacked the advanced posts of General Lauriston at Sicbnicken, the French had only three companies who retired to Goldberg: But General Lauriston attacked the enemy, a very sharp conflict took place, in which three French brigades defeated the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The same day the division of Albert, of the Corps of the Prince of Moskowa was attacked by General Sacken who was defeated. On the 21st the Emperor arrived at the line of operations and ordered an attack on the enemy. The Princes of Moskowa attacked General Sacken at Wooms before Bunzlau and put him flight. General Sebastiani made a fine charge of cavalry, General Lauriston passed the Bober. The division of Maison drove the Enemy from their positions and pursued them beyond Goldberg. Their troops fled on all sides, they have lost in these different conflicts from 15 to 18,000 men killed, wounded or prisoners.

DRESDEN, 26th AUGUST.

After the victories gained by his Majesty over the Russian and Prussian army in Silesia, General Lauriston has again obtained signal advantages. He beat the remains of this army at Jauer; the enemy left 7000 men on the field of battle, they had great advantages from the fine positions they occupied; which only renders the intrepidity of the French soldiers more remarkable. The Emperor arrived here this morning at 10 o'clock. The Emperor of Russia and Austria were at the head of their Armies, they have been attacked and defeated at all points.

LEIPSIC, 24th AUGUST.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The General Commanding in Chief hastens to make known the new, he has received of his Majesty the Emperor having beaten the Russian and Prussians beyond Lauban, and that his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Reggio has gained such advantages as lead us to suppose he must have entered Berlin on the 23d.

25th of AUGUST.

The news just received confirms that the French troops really entered Berlin on the evening of the 23d.

FRANKFORT, 30th AUGUST.

Letter from the Minister of foreign affairs to the Prince Archchancellor of the Empire.

DRESDEN, 27th, 6 IN THE EVENING.

MY LORD,

I had the honor to inform Y. E. H. yesterday that the Russian, Prussian & Austrian armies had marched to attack Dresden under the personal direction of their Sovereigns and that they had been repulsed at all points.

The Emperor is just now so occupied that you will readily comprehend it is not this moment impossible to give a detailed recital of the events which have taken place.

Hostilities commenced on the 17th, H. M. entered Bohemia on the 19th occupying the principal defiles, at Rembourg and at Gabel and posted his troops to within 12 leagues of Prague. On the 21st he was in Silesia beating the Russian and Prussian armies commanded by General Sacken, Kleist, Kleron, Blucher and York and forcing the fine positions on the Bober.—Whilst the enemy believed H. M. in Silesia he left there a powerful army under the Duke of Tarentum and travelling with his guard at the rate of ten leagues a day, arrived at Dresden which was menaced with a sudden attack. H. M. entered the town yesterday at 9 o'clock and immediately made his arrangements.

At 2 o'clock P. M. the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian armies commanded by Generals Wittgenstein, Kleist and Schwarzenberg and amounting to 150,000 men marched against the town.—All the attacks of the Enemy were defeated by the young and old guard who covered themselves with Glory—The Enemy left 4000 dead under our ramparts, 2000 were taken prisoners, a pair of colors and several pieces of cannon were taken.—This morning at 4 o'clock the Emperor was on the ground; the marshals Duke of Ragusa and of Belluno passed the bridges with their corps, and our attack began with a smart cannonade. The left wing of the Enemy was commanded by the Austrian Generals Isaace Giulai and Klenau, and separated from the rest of the army by the village of Planen. The Emperor ordered it to be attacked by the Marshal Duke of Belluno and by the Cavalry of Lat our Maubourg under the command of the King of Naples; we count amongst the trophies of this day 15,000 men amongst whom are Field Marshal Lieut. Marzka, two Generals of Brigade, many superior Officers 20 pieces of cannon and 50 pairs of colours.

During this time, General Vandamme who had debouched by Konigestein took possession of the (Plateau) of Pirna and proceeded on horseback on the road to Peterswalda and rendered himself master of the defiles of Bohemia, beating 15,000 men opposed to him and making a great number of prisoners.

At this moment the roads to Peterwalde and Freyburg are intercepted, the Russians and Prussians advanced by that of Peterswalde, the Austrians by that of Freyburg.

The Duke of Reggio must be at Berlin ever since the 23d instant; the Duke of Tarentum is driving the remnant of the Silesian army to Breslaw.

(Signed) THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

P. S. Our loss is not considerable—We lost no person of distinction in the battles of either yesterday or to day,

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EXTRACTS TAKEN FROM A PAMPHLET ENTITLED "HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF POLITICS AND PUBLIC MEN FOR THE YEAR 1812."

CHAPTER VII.

AMERICA, AND THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

(Continued from our Last.)

We must again do ministers the justice to say, that so far as was compatible with their erroneous system, they studied the conciliation of America. Most wisely on the occasion, they forbore to make the treatment of Mr. Jackson a ground of quarrel. They were even it is said, disposed at first to have disavowed his conduct, till they learned, that the American federalists, out of pure party spirit, had espoused its defence. It might then appear necessary to support him, in complaisance to such steady friends. However, Mr. Jackson was allowed to return, and a new ambassador was promised, Whether from design or accident, however, the departure of Mr. Foster was delayed much longer than would have been desirable

The next measure to which, after discontinuing the embargo, the Americans had recourse, was one of a much more rational character. It consisted in the non-intercourse bill, by which the vessels, both armed and unarmed, belonging to either power, were excluded from the American harbours. Thus with the least possible injury to themselves, they testified their resentment, and afforded to the cabinets complained of, a motive for changing their system.

Buonaparté did not, in his connexions with America, manifest any symptoms of dexterous or skilful policy. With the favourable disposition of that government towards France, the slightest address, or even forbearance, would have been sufficient to involve them in a war with his adversary But accustomed to command rather than to persuade, he employed the former method, even where there existed no means of enforcing it. His conduct towards this power exhibited repeated insults & aggressions, against which, in order to preserve appearances, America was obliged to shew some resentment. The measure of non-intercourse, which bore a certain shew of impartiality, and was directed against himself, excited his keenest indignation. feeling, and probably also the extreme want of fu impelled him to the step of causing all the America vessels in his ports to be confiscated, and the proceed paced in the treasury. On farther consideration, how ever, he was led to a more judicious course of proceeding. He resolved to avail himself of the partiality of America, in order to bend that pow his purposes. On the 5th of August, 1810, the he formally notified to Mr. Armstrong, the American ambassador, that the Berlin and Milan decrees, so far as they affected neutral trade, were on the 1st of November following, to cease and determine. Although he at the same time restore the confiscated pro- America immediately assumed a friendly aspect She the concession made by withdrawing the non- so far as it regarded France, while she force against England. The Government, which had urged retaliation, were now called upon by America, to revoke the orders. The opportunity we think was fair, for adopting at least that wise and salutary measure. Ministers, however, still held out. They first insisted, that positive proof should be afforded of the decrees having actually been carried On the other side, it was urged with that the termination of these decrees having officially announced, must be supposed to have taken place, until some evidence to the contrary was produced. The British ministers appear, after sometime to have quitted their ground, and to have taken another. Although the French ruler had made this concession to America, he still continued with as much determination as ever, his unprecedented warfare against British commerce. Until he could bring himself to make a general change of system, it could be expected, that Britain should dispense with the measure which was within her rea er, the Americans had good ar the capture of neutral vessels English port, was the only par decrees, by which the law of na ed. It was the only par the found that system of re complained. There remai ow only the right of prohibition of British commodities, doubtless a very powerful and effectual mode of hostility. But it was one which all the law and practice of modern nations authorized the French government to employ. Above all, it could never be expected, that America should make any exertion for the purpose of forcing the admission of British goods into the ports of the continent, which had previously denied them, that it was implied they proceeding.

measure which was now imp of external policy called for, by circumstances occurring the kingdom. The of all the ports of the continent, suspension course with created a mere commercial stagnation which had not been perienced All the manufactures, which had been on with a view to foreign consumption once annihilated. Patiently to sufferings, is more than can fairly expected from the ted classes of ty. Commotions districts peculiarly affected, which in the most serious form. They difficulty prevented military force making out into open insurrection. were committed of a magnitude before known in this country; & general character atrocity seemed to have infused itself into the national disposition. Ministers felt the propriety and almost necessity of yielding to this cry of the nation. They consented, that an investigation should take place into the consequence which had followed from the orders in council, and into the question, whether it might not now be expedient to revoke them? A committee of the house was accordingly formed, and a great mass of evidence collected. The lead was soon taken by Mr. Brougham, an active young statesman, who, we believe, understood questions of commercial policy better than most of the senior members on either side. He conducted the enquiry very ably, and with that species of head-long force and impetuosity, which characterize all his exertions. It was difficult to separate the effects of the continental exclusion, and of the orders in council. The two indeed were anxiously confounded by the party hostile to ministers. But it certainly appeared, that considerable distress had arisen from these orders, and particularly from the loss of the American trade, which they had induced. The vote might have been doubtful; but Lord Castlereagh anticipated it by announcing, that the orders in council were to be immediately recalled, and a trial made of an opposite system. An order to this effect appeared accordingly in the next gazette.

This step was taken too late. Before the intelligence had reached America, war had been declared against this country. In addition to all the preceding grounds of complaint, the public mind had been inflamed by the unfortunate disclosure of Henry. This person, it appeared, had been employed by general Craig, governor of Canada, to collect information relative to the sentiments entertained by the northern states towards Britain, and towards their own government. So far all was well. But he had also been furnished with credentials for the purpose of communicating with some of the leading men, and of instigating them to dissolve the union, by separating themselves from the southern states. This was a course which could not be justified, even by the very hostile attitude which America had then assumed. It was taken, however, without any concurrence of the government at home, who received no information of it till the mission was concluded, and received then very imperfect information. The blame rested entirely on general Craig, who lived no longer to answer for his conduct. But it was eagerly seised by the ruling party in America, as the means of exasperating anew the public mind against Britain. Yet the ferment seemed to have subsided, and no new cause of irritation had arisen, when the world was surprised by the appearance of the declaration of war. Without any dispos- has been seen, to become the advocate of British system of policy, we cannot hesitate consider this conduct of America as decidedly flagitious. We thus characterize it; first, because it bore no just proportion to the injuries received, provoked especially as these had been. the nonintercourse bill, formed the fair adequate retaliation. It had already proved sufficient to accomplish the grand object repeal of the orders in of America appears light, when we view spect of Europe, on pol of which became the ing a war a and of universal dominion along resisted, resisting, there was nothing to say when Amer subjugation. In this unhallowed contest became his coadjutor against herself, against the world. Had the American rulers any generous sentiment, or any tr on for liberty. the peninsular contest must excited in its favour, their warmest i fear, or prudence, deterred them from openly espousing this cause, they would have sacrificed every thing, rather than take a de against it. This, however, they now and the profound indifference wi of liberty was uniformly regarded had been a mere ordinary contest betwee states, will throw a lasting disgrace upon the American name.

The Americans were not prepared for so great an undertaking. Their navy, which amounted only to four frigates, was evidently incapable coping with the immense armaments of Britain could only hope to carry on a small and piratical war, in which indeed it met at first with a success little to be expected, on land, their prospects appeared more brilliant, Canada and Nova Scotia, were looked upon as an easy Their defence was entrusted to a very British regiments; for ministers had wisely and laudably determined not to weaken the contest in Europe, by detaching to this remote, and comparatively quarter. The natives, besides number, were, from their French doubtful fidelity. It seemed then, that the ted population of the states, must afford an army which would overwhelm all resistance. But this advantage, though great, was counterbalanced by other circumstances. The liberal recompence afforded to labour, in all its departments, rendered it impossible to support a large regular army, without an expense to which the nation was very ill inclined to submit. Their force of this description, was therefore small, and had not been on foot for a sufficient lenth of time to establish its discipline. The chief dependence was on the militia, an undisciplined and tumultuous body, rather calculated to obstruct, then, to carry on military operations. Such troops were peculiarly ill fitted for prosecuting a war in that region of forests, lakes, and swamps, which intervenes between the territory of the United States, and the cultivated districts of Canada.

A natural and strong barrier of the British dominions in North America, was, formed by the river St. Lawrence, and by the vast lakes of Huron, Erie, and Ontario, through which it successively passes. To have crossed below the Ontario lake, would have formed the most direct road to the heart of the country, and to the capital. But the river was there at its greatest breadth; and the passage was defended by strong fortifications, and by the concentrated strength of the British forces. To have crossed between Ontario and Erie, would have been liable to similar objections, though not quite to the same extent. But the branch of the river between

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Erie and Huron, presented the point, at which this natural barrier could be most easily overcome. Here the Americans possessed Detroit, a fort of some strength. That of Michiniel, Limark, and Lake Huron, kept in check the Indian tribes, who were well known to be secretly attached to the British interest. The proximity of their back settlements enabled the Americans to anticipate here the arrival of the British forces. Early in July, general Hull, crossed the St. Lawrence, took possession of Sandwich, from which the British had retired, and made preparations for the siege of Fort Amherstburg. He here published a proclamation, inviting the Canadians to join his standard; and the properous aspect of his affairs, induced some to obey the call. But this career of success was of short duration. Captain Roberts, with a small British and Canadian detachment, reached Michillomaik, before any reinforcements could enter that place; and the garrison, which did not exceed 60, surrendered at the first summons. This event was a signal for all the American tribes to declare in favour of Great Britain, and to rise in the rear of the American army. General Hull, in the view of preserving his communications, sent successive large detachments under major Miller and colonel M'Arthur. Meanwhile, general Brock, the British commander, having brought up a small reinforcement, determined, though still inferior in number to the Americans, to advance without delay. Hull, then, began a retrograde movement. Upon being pressed, he withdrew to the other side of the St. Lawrence. General Brock immediately commenced operations against the fort of Detroit, by erecting batteries on the opposite bank. These soon began to act; and in a day or two after, the army succeeded in crossing the river. General Hull, being then summoned, made no further resistance, but surrendered himself, with the fort and the whole garrison, amounting to upwards of two thousand men, prisoners of war.

This disastrous issue of their first enterp[rise] may be considered, in general, as the result of those disadvantages, with which the American arms inevitably had to contend. Yet it must be confessed, that the conduct of general Hull exhibited a remarkable measure of weakness and pusillanimity. His first great error consisted in weakening his army, by such large detachments. [After the] of the Indians, any attempt to [open] communications through such an [army] altogether chimerical. [By] pushing forward, to [the] upon the re[sources] of U[pper] after this [re]duction, still [further] to the[m] haps, [they] certainly have [been] subsistence with[out] such a shameful [sur]render. Circumstances, it is probable, would [immediately have reduced him to] that extremity [without delay would, at least, have] saved the honour [of America. It might also] have been effected [with success] in favour of the war in another quarter. [Europe, therefore, egregiously] failed; yet we may [observe], that the Americans from their [long] habits of warfare had every reason to calculate [upon such a deficiency in the] generals, whom they employed.

Another [army] operate beyond the St. Lawrence, [under] the orders of major-general Sheaffe. It took place at Queenstown, on the branch of the river which lies between the lakes of Erie and Ontario. A part of their army actually crossed; but those left on the other side, struck with a panic, refused to follow; the part which had passed were then, after a vigorous resistance, compelled to lay down their arms.

These military events agreeably surprised the British public, as, from the great numerical superiority of the Americans, they had been led to entertain apprehensions with regard to the safety of Canada. The operations also produced a great surprise also, but of a different description. It had never been described, that, whatever the Americans might accomplish by land, on the other element they would yield at once to the British navy. Hence arose the astonishment and consternation, when it was known that one frigate, and another, had been taken, and captured; and that there was no success to balance these disasters. The loss was inconsiderable, but the disgrace, and the exultation of the enemy, were very great. Operations at sea, subject to the casualities of winds and waves, cannot be reduced to the same accurate calculation, as military movements. Ministers, however, certainly committed an error in not having a large naval force stationed on that coast, at the breaking out of the war. They plead that, still anxious and hoping for peace, they did not wish to exhibit themselves in an hostile attitude. But, to a government so disposed as that of America, the display of a force sufficient to make success hopeless, offered the fairest chance of preventing war from being ever declared. Another circumstance tended to put the British off their guard. The American frigates are mounted with the same number of guns, as our ships of war. They are, therefore, virtually of the latter description. The class, however, to which they nominally belong, while it tended to lull asleep the caution of our commanders, served also to increase the disgrace of defeat.

It is to be hoped, that the naval triumphs of America are now at an end. Yet these first successes are to be lamented, because they tend to plunge her deeper into the contest, until she can no longer extricate herself with honour.

Since the commencement of the war, some negociations have taken place, and both parties have been anxious to prove, that their wishes were in favour of peace. We doubt much, however, if the disposition was sincere, unless on one side. The chief ground of complaint on the part of America, was already removed by the revocation of the orders in council. But she declared, that having taken up arms, she would not now lay them down, until every disputed point was settled according to her wish. The right of impressment formed the chief remaining object of controversy. The Americans demanded, that a negociation might be entered into, for the purpose of concerting some plan, which might supersede the necessity of enforcing this right. To this the British government were willing to consent. But they demanded, moreover, that the exercise of the right itself should in the mean time be suspended. This proposition seems plainly unreasonable. Britain is required, previously to the arrangement of this new plan, to expose herself to all the evils which it alone is supposed capable of obviating. America evidently cherishes the chimerical hope, that, by persevering, she may induce Britain to purchase peace on her own terms. An indefinite prolongation is thus unhappily given to a contest equally injurious to both nations; and from which neither can hope to derive the smallest benefit.

(To be continued in our next.)

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

MR. FLAXMAN'S CONCLUSIVE LECTURE ON SCULPTURE.—ON BEAUTY.

The Professor considered the beauty of the human form and expression, as a portion of that universal beauty which pervades the orders and degrees of creation, as traced in the natural and [intelligible] world; as derived from the divine [idea] of perfection, and as manifest in the [grandeur], magnitude, revolutions, and other [phæ]nomena of the heavenly bodies, the earth and [waters], the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms. All animals have the same principles of [general] form and functions, beginning with [man], from whom all inferior animals differ by gradual imperfection,—Fourfooted beasts have their jaws lengthened, a less brain, two fore-legs instead of arms, and the os coceygis extended in a tail.—Birds have the arms converted into wings.—Amphibious creatures partake the properties of quadrupeds or fish, as [the seal] are more [terrestrial] or aquatics.—[Serpents] necks, [fins] instead of legs. [The] gradual increase of imperfection is observable [in all the] lower orders, until the animal is [merged] allied to the vegetable,—while all the varieties are adapted with wonderful wisdom to their habits of life and [station] in the general order.—But notwithstanding [the] figure and bodily structure are more [perfect] than those of brutes, his great superiority is in the rational and intellectual faculties of his soul, which assist in the [beautification] of his exterior, by inducing beauty from the exercise of amiable and virtuous affections, or deformity by vicious and violent passions.—There [has] been a general agreement of the wise of [different] countries on this subject,—and [Plato], Aristotle, Homer, and [the] Greeks, accord with the finest [minds] of antiquity on the principles of [beauty]—"principle," "that [nothing] is not good," leads to [the] by reason and revelation, "man [was] made" "is the most virtuous soul, in the most beautiful and perfect body."—Insomuch as the Painters and Sculptors adhered to these principles in their works, they assisted to enforce a popular impression of divine attributes and perfection, even in ages of idolatry. In the [highest] order of divinities [the] Egyptian [Isis], [Juno], and [Venus] the goddess of celestial virtues.—The Graces, three youthful, lovely sisters, embracing,—represent the tender affections, as their name implies,—while their character has given the epithet graceful to undulating, easy motion.—All the universe was in fine peopled by genii, good and evil dæmons, and comprehended every species and gradation, from the most sublime and beautiful in Jupiter and Venus, to the most gross in the satyr resembling a goat, and in the terrific Pan.

The Lecture closed with observations on beauty in the forms and proportions of the arms, hands, legs, and feet,—the whole illustrated by drawings and elegant casts and models from the antique.—The series of Lectures was characterised by that philosophical solidity and purity of taste which result from a scientific search into and a warm sensibility of, the works of Nature and Art,

[Examiner.

Abstract of Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing under Lord Wellington in the action from the 25th to the 28th July 1813.

TOTAL BRITISH LOSS.

KILLED.

1 Major,—7 Captains,—12 Lieutenants,—2 Ensigns,—2 Staff,—20 Serjeants,—2 Drummers,—324 Rank and File.

WOUNDED.

1 General Staff,—7 Lieutenant Colonels,—9 Majors,—31 Captains,—72 Lieutenants,—24 Ensigns,—3 Staff,—105 Serjeants,—5 Drummers,—2192 Rank and File,—5 Horses.

MISSING.

5 Captains,—4 Lieutenants,—4 Ensigns,—1 Staff,—10 Serjeants,—7 Drummers,—373 Rank and File,—1 Horse.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing from the 25th to the 28th of July inclusive.

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED.

7th Foot, 1st Bat.—Lieutenant Knowles,
20th Foot,—Adjutant Best,
28th Foot, 1st Bat.—Ensign Delmar,
34th Foot, 2d Bat.—Adjutant Day,
39th Foot, 1st Bat.—Lieutenant Lord and Williams,
50th Foot, 1st Bat—Captain Rudkin, and Lieuts. Bigchall and Deighton,
60th Foot, 5th Bat.—Lieutenants Von Dahlmon, and Joyce.
71st Foot, 1st Bat—Lieutenants Duff and Roberts;

JULY 26TH.

40th Foot, 1st Bat.—Lieutenant Malone,

JULY 28TH.

Staff Major Roverea, Aide-de Camp to Lieutenant General Sir L. Cole.
King's German Legion; 1st Line Bat. Capt. Avenant,
7th Foot, 1st Bat.—Captain Fernie,
20th Foot—Captain Mackenzie,
23d Foot, 1st Bat.—Captains Stainforth and Walker, Volunteer Barnett.
28th Foot, 3d Bat.—Cap. Whyte, Adjutant Burne.
40th Foot, 1st Bat.—Lieut. Galway,
48th Foot, 1st Bat.—Lieut. Lima, Ensign Parsons,

British Officers Wounded 25th July.

General Staff.—Lieutenant General the Hon'ble W. Stewart, severely; Captain Stewart, Brigade Major Do.
6th Foot, 1st Bat.—Major Gomm, severely, Ensign Radcliffe, slighty.
20th Foot—Lieut. Colonel Wallace, slightly; Major Bent, slightly; Lieuts. Champigny, Crockatt, Walker, and Smith—Ensigns Thompson and Oakley, slightly.
23d Foot, 1st Bat.—Captain Booker; Lieutenants G. Browne, Flanherty, and Ledwith; slightly.
28th Foot, 1st Bat.—Captains Bradley & Meachem Lieutenants Tomlinson, Crammer, and Gordon; Ensign Hill, slightly.
34th Foot 2d Bat.—Lieutenant Colonel Fenwick, Lieutenant Barron, severely; Simmons, Ensign Pickell, slightly;
39th Foot, 1st Bat.—Captain Jones, Lieutenants, Hart, Cox, and Scanlan, Ensigns Roe and Rhodes, severely; Ensign Courtenay, slightly.
30th Foot 1st Bat.—Lieutenant Colonel Hill, Capt. Grant severely; Captain North, Lieutenants Nowlan, and M'Donnel, slightly; Lieutenants Jones, and Paterson, severely; Ensigns Collin, Bateman and White severely.
71st Foot 1st Bat.—Major K. Kenzie, severely; Captain Grant, Lieutenant Parke, slightly; Lieutenant Packe, and Peacocke, severely.
82d Foot, 1st Bat.—Lieut. Colonel Grant, slightly; Captain Fitman, severely; Captain Marshall, Ensign Lacey, slightly.
92d Foot, 1st Bat.—Lieutenant Colonel J. Cameron, Major Mitchell, and Macpherson, Captain Holmes, M'Donald, and Bevan; Lieutenants Fyse, Macpherson, Chisholme; D. M'Donald, Dwine, Ross, Winchester, Gordon, Grant, and A. MacDonald, slightly; Ensigns F. Mitchell, G. Mitchell; and Kennedy, slightly.
Brunswick Oels.—Captains Proestler and Braxein, slightly; Lieut. Grosheim (2) severely.

26TH JULY.

27th Foot, 3d bat.—Lieutenant Crawford, severely, since dead; Ensign Byrne, slightly.
40th Foot, 1st bat.—Captains Heyland and Bowen, severely; Captain Philips, slightly; Lieutenants Kelly and Throeau, slightly.
48th Foot, 1st bat.—Major Wilson, (Lieutenant Col.) severely; Captain Thwaits, severely.
53d Foot, 2d—Lieutenant Fraser, severely.
60th Foot, 5th—Ensign C. Martin, severely.

JULY.

General Staff.—Lieut. Col. The Honble A. Gordon Aide-de-Camp to the Commander of the Forces severely; Lieutenant Col. Waters, A. A. G. slightly.
2d, or Queen's.—Lieut. Hulton, severely.
7th Foot, 1st bat.—Major Despard; Capts. Crowder, Orr, Hamerton, and Wemyss; Lieuts. Logan, Fraser, Nunn, King, and Garrett severely.
11th Foot, 1st bat.—Captian Wrenn; Lieutenants Hoote and Christian, severely; Lieut. Daniel, slightly. *20th Foot*,—Capt. Jackson, severely; Capt. Murray, slightly Lieutenants Bainbrigge and Lewis severely; Lieu. Cannor, slightly.
[illegible] Foot, 1st bat.—Lieut. Nevil severely; Lieut. [illegible] and Harris, slightly; Adjutant M'Lellan severely.
[illegible] Foot, 3d bat.—Captain Hamilton, slightly; [illegible]. Pratt, Pollock, Hanby, and Drew severely; [illegible] Radcliffe, severely; Ensign Dyons, slightly; [illegible] Cluner severely; Surgeon Wray, slightly.
[illegible] Foot, 2d bat.—Quarter Master McIntosh slightly.
32d Foot, 1st bat.—Major Wood, (Lieut. Colonel) severely; Volunteer Lloyd, slightly.
36th Foot,—Lieut. Smith, severely; Ensign SKerry, slightly.
40th Foot 1st bat.—Lieut. Glynn, O'Degherty, and Carter, slightly; Ensign Smith, severely.
48th Foot, 1st bat.—Major White and Capt. Wood, severely; Lieutenants Cuthbertson, Duke, Robinson, Wandermeulen, and Pountry, severely; Lieutenant Johnston, slightly.
57th Foot, 1st bat.—Captain Burrowes, slightly; Lieutenant Price, and Volunteer Campbell, severely.
61st Foot, 1st bat.—Captain Charlton, and Lieutenant O'Kearney, slightly; Volunteer Leebody, severely.
79th foot 1st bat.—Volunteer Kynock, severely.
91st foot, 1st bat.—Captain Lowrie, severely; Lieut. R. Stewart, slightly; Lieutenant A. Maclean, severely; Lieutenant Marshall, slightly; Ensigns M'Farlain and J. Omarston, slightly.

Abstract of Return of the Killed Wounded, and Missing of the Army under the Command of field Marshall the Marquis of Wellington, K. G. in action with the enemy on the 30th July 1813.

KILLED.

1 Major,—2 Captains,—6 Serjeants,—72 Rank and File,—3 Horses.

WOUNDED.

1 General Staff,—1 Lieutenant Colonel,—3 Majors,—9 Captains,—18 Lieutenants,—4 Enfigns,—3 Staff,—32 Serjeants,—4 Drummers,—394 Rank and File, 4 Horses.

MISSING.

2 Lieutenants,—3 Serjeants,—52 Rank and File.

Abstract of the Return of the Killed, Wounded and Missing at the Seige of St. Sebastian from the 7th to the 30th July inclusive.

Total British loss—1 Captain. 1 Staff, 11 Rank and File Killed, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants.
9 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 107 Rank and File Wounded, 3 Rank and File Missing.

(Signed) B. PAKENHAM.
Adjutant General.

Do. do. from the 21st to the 27th July inclusive.

Total British loss—1 Major, 1 Captain, 5 Lieuts. 1 Staff, 7 Serjeants, 851 Rank and File Killed,—Lieut. Colonel, 11 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 2 Staff, 12 Serjeants, 272 Rank and Filed Wounded, 3 Lieut. 2 Ensigns 4 Serjeants 145 Rank and File, Missing.

Abstract of Return of Killed Wounded and Missing of the Army under the Command of Fild Marshall the Marquis of Willington K. G. in Action with the enemy from the 31st July to the 1st August 1813 inclusive.

Total British loss—3 Serjeants, 40 Rank and File, Killed, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, Ensign 24 Serjeants, 4 Drummer 239 Rank and File Wounded, 1 Major, 1 Serjeant, 30 Rank and File Missing.

Return of Officers Killed Wounded and Missing from the 21st July to 1st August inclusive.

WOUNDED JULY 31.

50th Foot 1st Battalion—Brigade Major Wemyss severely.
71st Foot, 1st Batalion—Captain Grant slightly.
92d Foot, 1st Bat.—Major Macpherson severely.
Captains Seton, and Lee slightly; Captain D. Campbell, severely; Lieut. Hope, severely; Ensign T. Michell, slightly; Chasseurs Brittaniques Lieutenant Bienour, slightly.
68th Regiment—Volunteer Brownrigg slightly.
Missing British Officers 60th, 5th Bat.—Major Fitzgerald.

British Officers Wounded, 1st August.

20th Foot.—Lieutenant Fitzgerald, slightly.
27th ,, 3d Bat.—Captain Butler.
53th ,, ,, ,, Major Perceval, severely.

Abstract of Return of Killed Wounded and Missing in the Action on the 2d August 1813.

TOTAL BRITISH LOSS.

KILLED.

1 Captain,—1 Ensign,—4 Serjeants,—26 Rank and File.

WOUNDED.

3 Lieut. Colonels,—2 Majors,—4 Captains,—18 Lieutenants,—2 Ensigns,—1 Staff,—12 Serjeants,—2 Drummer,—178 Rank and File.

MISSING.

9 Rank and File.

NAMES OF THE OFFICERS.

British Officers Killed.

6th Foot, 1st Bat.—Captain Brownlow.
20th ,, ,, ,, Wrixon.

BRITISH OFFICERS WOUNDED.

4th West India Reg.—Captain Hamilton, severely; *6th Foot 1st Bat.*—Major Campbell, ditto, Lieutenants Everest, slightly; Tarleton and Adison, severely.
20th Foot,—Lieutenant Colonel Wauchope,—Lieutenant Rotton, severely,—Lieutenant Luyten slightly.
24th Foot 2d Bat.—Lieutenant Colonel Kelley, Captain Lepp, severely; Captain Brockell—Adjutant Fleming, slightly.
58th Foot 2d Bat.—Major Campbell, severely; Captain Westroop slightly; Lieutenant Shea, severely; Haybon slightly; Lampriar severely; Ensign Baylie severely.
95th Foot 1st Bat.—Lieutenant Pemberton, severely; *Brunswick Light Infantry.*—Lieutenant Colonel Herzeberg, slightly; Lieutenants Koskenbar, severely; Broembeen, slightly; Ensign Guyer, severely.

General Abstract of the loss from the 25th July to the 2d August 1813.

KILLED.

2 Majors,—10 Captains,—12 Lieutenants,—8 Ensigns,—3 Staff,—45 Serjeants,—2 Drummers,—462 Rank and File,—3 Horses.

WOUNDED.

2 General Staff,—11 Lieutenant Colonels—15 Majors,—51 Captains,—104 Drummers,—3103 Rank & File,—9 Horses.

MISSING.

2 Serjeants,—199 Rank and File.

Names of Officers Killed Wounded and Missing, in the Siege of St. Sebastian from the 7th to the 27th July.

BRITISH OFFICERS KILLED.

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant Fraser.
Royal Scots 3d Bat.—Major Frazer, Captain Cameron, Lieutenants [illegible] Clarke, Anderson, Maffey, Adjutant Chiff.
9th Foot 1st Bat.—Captain Woodham, Adjt. Thornhill.
38th Foot 1st Bat.—Lieut. Carlisle.

DITTO WOUNDED.

Staff.—Assistant Quarter Master General Major the Hon'ble J. Stanhope, severely.
Royal Artillery.—Captain Doubourdieu, severely; Lieutenant Mulman, ditto.
Royal Engineers.—Lieut. Colonel Sir R. Fletcher, slightly; Captain Lewis, severely; Lieut. Reid, ditto; Lieut. Taap ditto.
Royal Scots 3d Bat.—Captain Argimben, severely; Capt. Logan, ditto; Capt. Stewart, slightly; Captain Macdonal, severely; Capt. Buckley, ditto; Lieutenant Armstrong, slightly; Lieut. O'Neill, severely; Ensign Hoskins, ditto; Ensign Reynolds, ditto; Volunteer Miller, ditto.
9th Foot 1st Bat.—Lieut. Colonel Cameron, slightly; Captain Cameron, ditto; Capt. Jervoise, ditto; Lieut. Campbell, severely; Lieut. Rose, ditto; Lieut. Robertson, ditto.
28th Foot 1st Bat.—Macleod, Assistant Engineer severely; Harrison, slightly; Ensign Walsh severely; Adjutant Hopper, ditto.
50th Foot 2d Bat.—Adjutant Crawley, severely.
Detachment of Seamen,—Lieut. Dunlop, severely; Lieut. O'Rielly, slightly.
Engineers.—E. J. Cooperyice, slightly; Captain Blakiston, ditto.

OFFICERS MISSING.

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant Jones.
Royal Scots, 3d Bat.—Lieut. Eyre, Ensign Alson.
9th Foot 1st Bat.—Ensign Syret.
38th ditto 1st ditto,—Lieutenant McGill.

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